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FINAL REPORT

OF THE WORK IN KINGDOM S.H.S.

Written by membres of ARA E.C.F.



BELGRADE, Kingdom S.H.S., JUNE 15th 1920.
IMPRIMERIE „NAROD“, 4, ST. VLAJKOVITCH, BELGRADE

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Tableau Setting for Official **Demonstration of Appreciation**
to Americans, by the citizens of Kingdom S.H.S., for the aid rendered to S.H.S.
children through the medium of A. R. A. E. C. F.

70 1000
ABSORBIAO

Experiments in Heat

JUNI 15th 1920.

REPORT OF MISSION TO S. H. S.

GENERAL

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, commonly called Yugoslavia, is composed of the following: Parts of Croatia, Slavonia, parts of Slovenia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, parts of the Batschka, parts of the Banat, the above named being all formerly of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Montenegro, Serbia and a small portion of Bulgaria. The total population is 14,797,459.

GOVERNMENT

The Government of the S. H. S. is at the present time a Constitutional Monarchy under King Peter of Serbia, with his son Prince Alexander acting as Regent. At the present time no Constitution has been drafted. The following are the most important political parties: Radical, Democrat, Croatian Union, Socialist (Communist), National Club (This party is mostly Croatian and contains many Separatists), Peasants' Party, People's Party (Clericals). The present Government is headed by Mr Veznitch, former Minister to Paris, and is a Coalition of the Radical and Democrat Parties. It is apparently making excellent headway towards bringing peace among the various political factions. Since Mr Veznitch's incumbency steps have been taken to draft an acceptable Constitution, General Elections have been promised at an early date and many unnecessary restrictions on domestic and foreign trade have been removed.

INDEBTEDNESS:

Recent information shows that the S. H. S. has acquired the following indebtedness since the War:

Debt.	Millions of Crowns.
State Bonds 6 ⁰ / ₀	287
Loan Austria-Hungary	300
Forced Loan 20 ⁰ / ₀ retained when currency was stamped by Government	800
National Bank Loan	988
Total	2375 Mil Crowns - Dinars 588,750 000

United States Loan
Anglo-French Loan

55 Million Pounds.
166 Million French Francs.

CROP PROSPECTS

The value of the 1920 harvest of the S.H.S. is placed in excess of 32 billion Dinars.

COAL

It is estimated that by the end of the Summer Serbia proper will be able to produce 1000 waggons of coal daily, and the balance of the SHS 240 waggons daily, making a total of 1240 waggons a day, which is more than adequate for their needs.

SURVEY

In considering the problems of Child Feeding in the Kingdom SHS it may be well to make a hurried survey of the various Districts of the Kingdom.

Croatia and Slavonia. Population 2,621 954. Capital Zagreb. This District has at the present time 155 000 Orphans

Physical: Flat, fertile plains along river bottom, but bounded on all sides by rough mountainous country.

Communications. Croatian State Railway; Sudbahn; River Transportation.

Industrial: Lumber; Manufacture; Mining. The Croatian hard wood forests are among some of the finest in Europe. Along the Coast fishing is the main means of livelihood.

Agricultural: Lowlands. General farming, Poultry, Pigs and Cattle. Highlands. Goats, sheep, cattle, dairy and wine. This district is usually able to supply its agricultural needs, though in 1919, due to a wet harvest season, there was a great loss both in wheat and corn, and the wet Fall further reduced the acreage which was Fall planted. The Spring prospects are good though plantings are somewhat reduced below normal.

Political. The occupation of the Croatian Islands by the Italians, the unwarranted seizure of Fiume by D'Annunzio, the requisition of all ships by the Allies has absolutely paralyzed the Croatian Sea Coast. There are no railways along the Croatian Coast and foodstuffs from the Interior have always gone to Fiume, then coastwise to their destination. Foods from Abroad were usually landed at Fiume and shipped coastwise to destination. It is therefore quite evident that Fiume is of vital necessity to Croatia as

well as to the rest of the S H S It is no wonder that the feeling against the Italians and D'Annunzio should be very bitter throughout Croatia.

In culture the Croatian is probably superior to the other races of the S H S. and if given the opportunity the Croats will probably dominate the political field

Economic. The Lika District, just west of the Coast range of mountains; the Coast district just east of the coast range of mountains and bordering the Adriatic; Zagorija, mountainous section to the North of Zagreb, are among the poorest districts of Croatia. Slavonia is by far the most prosperous district. Under the Austrian-Hungarian regime Croatian lands were in general held in large estates which were the property of Grafts Under the proposed Agrarian Reforms these large estates will probably be taken over and colonised by Peasants who heretofore have not been land owners. The prospect of the enactment of this Agrarian Reform has naturally had a tendency to discourage the big land owners from going ahead and improving their property as they might have had they felt sure of permanent ownership and has therefore materially decreased the acreage planted

Slovenia Population 1 120 000. Capital Ljubljana Slovenia has 86,484 Orphans.

Physical: Mountainous generally except for fertile lands along river beds

Communications. By Sudbahn Railroad a privately owned Corporation which is by far the best operated railroad in the S H S.

Industrial: Manufacture. Leather, glass, tin, iron.

Due to the shortage of coal and raw materials a condition exists in the Industrial districts of Slovenia which is very similar to those conditions which are to be found in Industrial sections of Austria. The factories are closed, the men out of work, and there is more or less industrial unrest.

Mining: Coal, lead, iron

Due to the effect of diminished food over a period of years there is a marked deficiency in the labour employed in the Mines.

Agricultural: General farming is carried on in nearly all the valleys and lowlands, but only under the best conditions is Slovenia able to produce sufficient for its own needs Even in normal times Slovenia usually imported grain from the Banat and the Batschka The wet harvest last Fall caused a considerable loss and the continuons wet weather after harvest materially diminished the acreage planted The 1920 crop will be good but somewhat below normal. The fruit crop shows every indication of being excellent.

Political: The Wilson line robbed Slovenia of a large portion of its population. The Slovenes are as one with the Croatians in the matter of Fiume and are most emphatic in their demands that Trieste should also be returned to them. The Communistic Party is fairly strong in Slovenia and there has been considerable Labour unrest there.

Economic: Due to disorganised transportation facilities Slovenia has had considerable difficulty in obtaining foods from the Banat and other grain producing sections. This Spring, due to the shortage of food in Slovenia, the President of the District, in spite of orders to the contrary from Belgrade, authorized the seizure of foodstuffs which were being shipped to Vienna by way of Marburg. Prices are constantly rising and most of the necessaries are beyond reach. Coffee, tea, sugar etc, like all other foods which must be imported, are very rare. The coal shortage is the most acute problem of Slovenia, because until it is overcome there must of necessity be large numbers of men out of work, labour unrest and all that it entails.

<i>Batschka</i> : Population	} 1,958 109	Capital Subotica
<i>Banat</i> : Population		Capital Novisad

General. Both of these districts lie along the fertile river bottoms of the Danube and its tributaries and are the most prolific grain producing sections of Central Europe, prosperous, well stocked and well equipped agriculturally, and for this reason do not enter into the Child Feeding problems of the S.H.S., except for certain cities in these districts which have institutions which are caring for poor and orphan children from less prosperous sections of the S.H.S.

For the purposes of this survey the Banat and the Batschka will be treated together.

Physical: Generally flat or rolling country.

Communications: State Railways and Sudbahn: River Transportation.

Industrial: Milling: Silk Manufacture.

Agricultural: Grains, horses and cattle. The crops from these districts always permit of large exports.

Political: The northern parts of these districts are unquestionably more Hungarian than Jugoslavian in spite of the fact that the Peace Conference assigned Magyars to the S.H.S. and to Roumania who properly belonged to Hungary. Occasionally there have been political disturbances along the existing border and during the recent general Railway Strike in the S.H.S. it was claimed in Bel-

grade in certain circles that a great deal of the agitation was caused by the Hungarians

Economic: Both the Banat and the Batshka are exceedingly rich agriculturally and apparently they have everything they require in the way of necessities. When the Government took over the export of food considerable difficulty was experienced in these sections in obtaining the foods from the farmers, as the farmers are generally prosperous, do not need any more depreciated currency and have shown a decided tendency towards hoarding their crops. While there are many large estates in the Banat and the Batschka a great many of the farms are the property of the peasant who actually works the land. Due to over taxed transportation considerable difficulty was experienced during the past year in moving the crop

Bosnia and Herzegovina. Population 1,898,044. Capital: Sarajevo.

Physical: Generally mountainous.

Communications: By Sea and over land through Dalmatia and the Bosnia-Herzegovinian. Railroad. This railroad is a narrow gauge line built by the Austrians for Military purposes and is greatly run down and unequal to supplying its tributary country.

Industrial: Lumber This district possessen splendid hard wood forests and formerly exported considerable quantities of lumber before the Adriatic Coast was closed by the Italians. The mills are generally small and in many cases operated by water power.

Mining: There is some poor coal in the country and near Preador is one of the finest Iron properties in the world. It is mine is known to have been worked as far back as the time of the Romans, but during recent times was allowed to remain idle until during the war when the Austrians worked about 6000 men in the property. There is also some gold and copper. Mining facilities in these districts are enormous and as yet have hardly been scratched.

Agricultural: Tobacco, wines and wool. These districts always imported quantities of foodstuffs as they were never able to produce enough to meet their own needs.

Political: While the population is Slav, it is in these districts that the East and the West meet and the Orthodox Catholics, the Roman Catholics, the Jews and the Mohamedans increase the number of political parties. There is considerable political capital being made over the proposed Agrarian Reform by people who are opposed to the Begs, the big Mohamedan land owners who correspond to the Grafts of Croatia.

In Sarajevo there is a strong communistic element.

Economic: Due to disorganised transportation and the bad crops of 1919 there has been a decided shortage of food and in parts of these districts actual starvation exists. In certain localities we are giving the children the only meal they get during the day. In anticipation of the Agrarian Reform the peasants have in some instances taken possession of land belonging to the large estates and refused to leave. In pre War times approximately 50% of the imports into these districts came via Fiume and by coastwise shipping. On account of the Italian occupation coastwise shipping is out of the question, and with the railroad unable to meet the requirements made upon it, conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina are as a whole worse than at any time before or during the War. In view of the effect which the Italian blockade and D'Annunzio's crime have had on practically every inhabitant of these districts there is naturally a strong and bitter feeling against the Italians and their unjustifiable imperialistic policy as regards the SHS.

Dalmatia: Population 645,666 Capital: Split.

Physical: Rocky, mountainous country bordering the Adriatic.

Communications: By Bosnian-Herzegovinian Railroad, narrow gauge line. This railroad touches the Coast at Metkovic, also at Gravosa and from Gravosa runs on down the Coast to Zelenika. Under normal conditions coastwise shipping is the principal means of communication along the coast. In some places materials are transported from the Coast back over the mountains by Aerial Cables.

Industrial: Shipping. Under normal conditions shipping is the principal industry of Dalmatia. At the present time practically all the ships have been requisitioned by the Italians and the French. One Company alone in Ragusa has all its ships totalling 12 under requisition amounting to 47,574 tons. Three of these ships are under French requisition, the balance under Italian. All coastwise ships have to call at Korcula each trip, Korcula being the merchant base of the Italians. In the event of any unpleasant incident occurring between the Italians and the Yugoslavs, Admiral Milo simply calls in all coastwise ships to Korcula and paralyzes shipping.

Mining: There is some coal in the vicinity of Kinine (now occupied by the Italians: there is also cement and carbide.

Water power. This district possesses wonderful natural water power which is as yet only partly developed.

Manufacture of insect powder, herbs and bay leaves is in normal times a source of revenue. Olive oil and wines are also produced.

Fishing is carried on all along the coast.

Agriculture: There is little real agriculture and this district never produced sufficient foods for its own needs. In this mild climate olives and grapes, bay leaves, medicinal herbs etc are produced in abundance.

Political: The Dalmatians are Slavs and bitterly resent the occupation of the Armistice Zone by the Italians. The idea advanced by the Italians that their occupation in Dalmatia is welcome and that they are there to save their Dalmatian brothers is preposterous. Only a few merchants who normally did business with Italy can be said to constitute the „Italian party“ in Dalmatia. In the occupied zone the Italians have made use of food distribution and every other device to intimidate the native population and coerce them into accepting a pro Italian feeling. The primary political question in Dalmatia is the early eviction of the Italian regular and irregular troops, and the return of their shipping.

Economic: The acute food shortage in Dalmatia is due primarily to want of transportation. Unable to get foods coastwise by Fiume the district has constantly suffered because of the inability of the narrow gauge railroad to handle its transport problems. Conditions in Dalmatia are worse than pre War.

The Dalmatians are primarily a Sea faring people and are now apart from the Sea.

Montenegro: Population 435,000 Capital Cetinje.

Physical: Very mountainous, unproductive and rocky.

Communications: By waggon road the only railroad being a single track, narrow gauge line, 44 kilometres long, from Antivari on the Coast to Virpazar on Lake Skutari. This is an Italian owned road and as the Italians are occupying Antivari they also maintain military control over same at present. No regular train service is maintained and permission must be obtained from the Italians in order to move anything over the railroad. By Shipping: Montenegro's only Port is Antivari, which on account of Italian occupation is rendered useless as a free port. By Lake Skutari. During the winter months when there is sufficient high water on Lake Scutari, boat service is maintained thereon. Aerial Cables are also used as means of transport.

Industrial: Lumber, tobacco, hides, furs. There are some indications of oil and coal. In the valleys general farming is carried on. In the mountains goats and sheep raising was formerly quite extensive but during the War the number of animals was greatly reduced.

Political: The Montenegrins are Slavs and in general favour their Union with the SHS, though the Italians, working through the malcontents, constantly endeavour to ferment trouble. Ex-King Nicholas has practically no followers. The SHS maintain strong garrisons in Montenegro on account of the brigandage which still continues on a rather free scale.

Economic: This district always imported food from Russia and Italy before the War. Having lost most of their stock during the War, being cut off from the Sea by the Italians since the Armistice, with practically no communications excepting waggon roads and with the 1919 harvest completely destroyed by grasshoppers, which are again appearing this year, the food situation in Montenegro is disturbed and will unquestionably continue so until the Adriatic Question is settled in favour of Yugoslavia.

Serbia: Population 4,456,909.

This includes North Serbia — Capital Belgrade.

North Central Serbia — Capital Nish

South Central Serbia — Capital Skoplje.

Southern Serbia — Capital Monastir.

Physical: Generally mountainous interspersed with large fertile valleys of table lands abundantly drained by rivers.

Communications: By State Railway: By River

Industrial: Tobacco, hemp, silk, carpet manufacture, milling, wines, hides, opium

Mining: Copper is to be found in the vicinity of Prizren in Yelasnits, Zelen and Bor. Coal and iron are found at Ripan, Alexinats, near Shabatz and also near Skoplje. There are Lignite mines in Serbian Macedonia. Gold and iron are to be found at Maidepek and Bor. In fact minerals abound in the country but have only reached a very elementary stage of development. Dredging was carried on before the War.

Agricultural: General farming, cattle, sheep, goat, pigs and poultry. The prune crop is an important source of revenue. The 1920 prospects in Serbia for crops is excellent both as regards fruit and general farming but the acreage planted was below normal.

Political: Serbians are Slavs and due to their rôle in the Great War have thus far been the dominant nationality in the newly formed S.H.S. The added territory taken from Bulgaria and Macedonia, bringing in as they did new people has been the source of political unrest in Southern Serbia. Along with her political questions Serbia is confronted with a variety of religions, such as Orthodox, Roman

Catholics, Jews, Mahomedans. There is considerable skirmishing along the Albanien and Macedonien borders

Economic: Normally Serbia is self supporting, and has pigs, poultry, cattle, hides, wool etc. to export. The principal difficulty in feeding the population of Serbia has been the inadequate and disorganised state of the transport Salonika, which is the port used by the Serbs is a source of constant delay and annoyance, principally caused by inefficient and greedy officials

With this year's harvest, even with the inadequate transportation, Serbia should be able to feed itself and have a surplus for export. The need for manufactured articles however, still remain very acute.

SUMMARY :

The political and economic disturbances of the S.H.S together with the laziness of the inhabitants, depreciated currency, inadequate transportation, Agrarian Reform, too many men with the Colours, wet harvest in 1919 and social unrest are some of the reasons for the food shortage in the S.H.S. in the past year. With the settlement of the Adriatic and Fiume questions in favour of the S.H.S. with improved transportation, careful supervision of exports, increased activity in producing on the part of all classes and with the reaping of the next harvest the S.H.S should be in excellent shape as regard foodstuffs, but of necessity the shortage of manufactured articles must still continue for some time



CHILD FEEDING

The American Relief Administration, which began child feeding operations during the Spring of 1919, went out of existence in the Summer of same year and on August 1st 1919 the American Relief Administration European Children's Fund took over the task of feeding one supplementary meal daily to 150 000 under nourished Yugoslav children, a task which was only made possible by the generous contributions of American individuals, the American-Yugo-Slav Relief Committee, The National Allied Relief, the Yugo-Slav National Defence of Chile and other organization of similar nature. These contributions, coupled with the E.C.F. organization for purchasing and shipping, were the principal features in carrying out the child feeding work in the S.H.S.



Part of a Food Line demonstrating one of the places where feeding has been accomplished regardless of nationality religion or politics. (At right a small Montenegrin Boy with national cap - at center a Turkish Girl, wearing characteristic trousers - others intermingling Jew, Greek, Orthodox, Roman and Macedonian.)



Detailed Views from foregoing Food Line

AIMS.

Two cardinal points had to govern child feeding operations of the E.C.F.

1. The under nourished children of the Kingdom had to be reached and fed.

2. A government organization had to be built up which would endure and carry on after the ARAECF should cease to be.

Organization:

For purposes of administration and distribution the ARAECF established Offices and Warehouses in Belgrade, Skoplje and Ragusa. Food was brought into the S.H.S. through the following ports: Salonika, Trieste, Gravosa and Rotterdam.

As early as the Spring of 1919 the S.H.S. Government had established a Child Welfare Bureau under the Ministry of Social Politics. This Bureau divided the S.H.S. into eleven districts, each district being under the Provincial Child Welfare Bureau whose task it was to organize district and local committees. The local Committees organized and established kitchens.

Due to the disorganization and inexperience on the part of the Belgrade Government this scheme under the supervision of the Child Welfare Bureau at Belgrade, while theoretically satisfactory only partially worked out in practice. In Slovenia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia, where Child Welfare Bureaus had existed under the Austro-Hungarian regimes, the ARAECF found it possible to operate quite readily in most cases through these governmental departments, but in Serbia proper and in Montenegro the Child Welfare Bureau was at first unequal to this task and the ARAECF therefore had to depend largely upon other Foreign Missions to carry on child feeding. To the Child Welfare Association (an association of foreign Child Welfare Missions operating in Serbia), the Serbian Relief Fund (British), The Society of Friends, The American Red Cross, The American Commission to Serbia for the Restoration of Serbian Youth, the Dutch Mission, Society of Serbian Mothers, American Women's Hospitals and other public and private Societies, this Mission is indebted for their splendid support and cooperation in establishing and maintaining Child Feeding kitchens at which it was our privilege to supply ARAECF foods.

Obstacles:

It would be hard to overrate the many difficulties which were at first met with in the Child Feeding Operations of the ARAECF in the S.H.S. Transportation was the hardest problem;

the railroads were badly run down both as regards rolling stock and maintenance of way and coal was only to be had in very limited amounts

In Serbia the railroads were in particularly bad working order, the Austrians having destroyed bridges, culverts and pumping plants in their retreat. Further waggon roads in Serbia are notoriously poor.

In Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia the only Railroad was a narrow gauge military line badly run down and unequal to the task of properly serving its tributary country, a task which was more than doubled by the Italian occupation of the Dalmatian and Croatian Coasts and by D'Annunzio's blockade in Fiume. Thus all coastwise shipping from Fiume south was stopped and therefore the entire burden of supplying, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Montenegro had to be done by this one narrow gauge line. Fortunately the Austrian regime had established good highways throughout Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia, and ex King Nicholas too had felt the need for good roads in Montenegro.

Motor transport was generally scarce and gasoline very difficult to obtain.

Many places in the mountains were accessible by waggons only during the dry months and others could only be reached by pack animals at all seasons

In most of the mountain districts the population had been poor for generations and the need for caring for the children was quite incomprehensible to most Officials, though the Mothers and School teachers were invariably untiring in their efforts once they understood the aims of the ARAECF.

In some districts one could travel for many kilometres without finding a Doctor, hence the difficulty of obtaining medical examinations and the scientific elimination of the better nourished children from the feeding. And for this reason medical data, so necessary in our work, was often unobtainable.

The mail and telegraphic services were at the beginning of the operations hopelessly bad and many places could not be reached at all through these agencies thereby increasing greatly the difficulty of this Mission in obtaining reports and compiling necessary data.

Political strife and kaleidoscopic change of Ministries hampered and delayed the plan of transactions between the Government and the ARAECF.

Results Obtained. The above are some of the principal difficulties which, coupled with the trials incident to dealing with an inefficient and bureaucratic officialdom, confronted the ARAECF in the beginning of its operations in the SHS Kingdom.

It may be stated that at the time this report is being compiled most of the above mentioned difficulties have been overcome and as far as the Government is concerned at present everything is being done to cooperate fully and efficiently with this Mission.

Thanks to the efficiency of the line of communications of the E. C. F. most of the supplies for the child feeding operations reached the SHS without undue delay: and thanks to the untiring efforts of the members of the Mission and of the hundreds who helped them to „carry on“, obstacles were gradually overcome and at the close of the third programme in May 1920 the ARAECF was feeding in the Kingdom SHS as follows:

Bosnia	19085 children being fed		
Herzegovina	7887		
Montenegro	11056	Croatia	8720
Dalmatia	10173	Croatian Coast	3655
Southern Serbia	72091	Bachka	5000
Belgrade	2988	Banat	446
Northern Serbia	12779	Slovenia	6000
Total		158,880	

Fourth Programme: At this writing satisfactory agreement has been entered into between the Government SHS and the ARAECF whereby child feeding will be continued, but under the present contract 50,000 children only will be fed daily during the months of June, July and August as follows:

District	District warehouse	No of children To be fed
Slovenia	Ljubljana	3,000
Croatia	Zagreb	3,000
Croatian Coast	Cirkvenica	3,000
N. Serbia	Belgrad	2,000
Herzegovina	Mostar	6,000
Dalmatia	Ragusa	1,500
Dalmatia	Metkovic and Split	3,000
Dalmatia	Zelenica	3,000
Montenegro proper	"	9,000
Western Serbia	Visegrad	2,500
N. Montenegro	"	1,000
Bosnia	Sarajevo	9,000
At large	"	4,000
Total		50,000

Child Welfare Bureau.

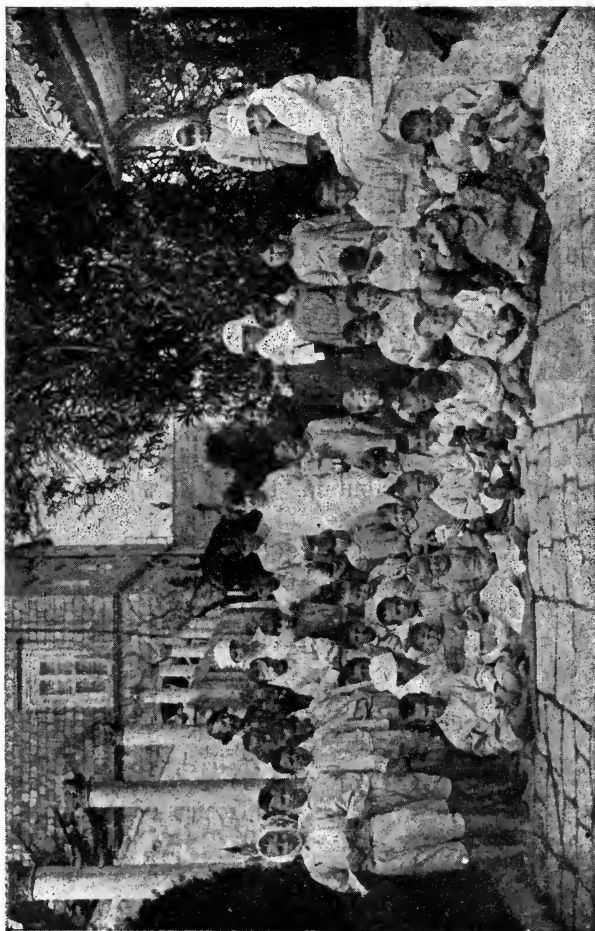
The Child Welfare Bureau, under the Ministry of Social Politics, headed by Dr Petrovich, is constantly extending its field and improving its methods and contrary to former views, it is unquestionable valuable as an organization which once the foreign Missions have left the S.H.S. will be able to carry on, at least in a measure, the work started by these Missions and to continue to care for the child of the S.H.S. in a manner far superior to anything which has been done in the past.

CLOTHING:

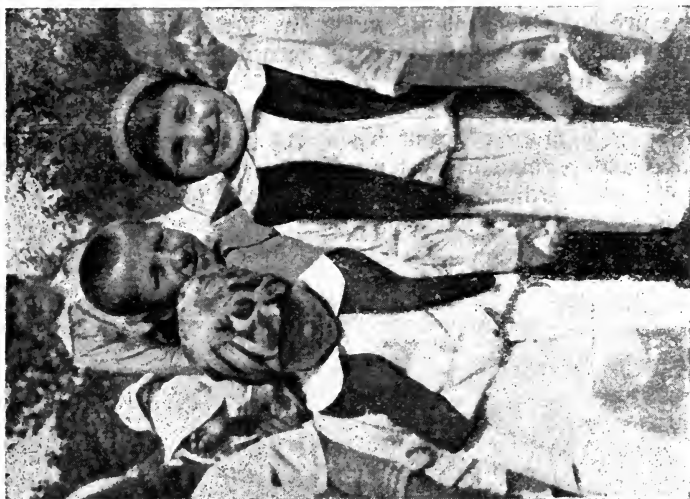
In the Fall of 1919 the necessity of supplying clothing and shoes to the children of the S.H.S. became apparent and it was decided to ship 70,000 Outfits to this country, which outfit was to consist of one pair shoes, one pair stockings and one overcoat. Part of the expense of this clothing was to be borne by the S.H.S. Government and part by the ARAECF. Mrs E. H. Harriman added impetus to this clothing programme by generously donating 30,000 to this Fund and by December 1919 the clothing was en route to Salonika. Unfortunately due to Strikes, Customs delays etc the clothing was late in reaching the S.H.S. but at this writing is being made up and prepared for distribution this Fall in the various districts as follows:

Monastir	6000
Skoplje	6000
Nish	8000
Belgrade	12000
Novisad	3000
Subotica	3000
Zagreb	7000
Ljubljana	4000
Sarajevo	8000
Cetinje	6000
Split	5000
Total	70000

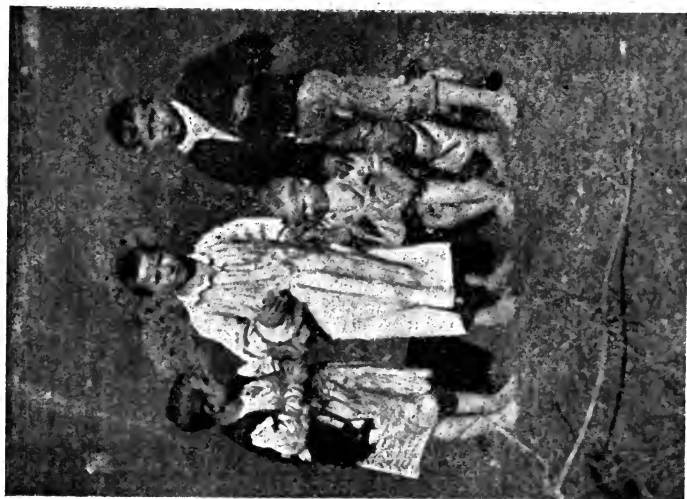




Other Methods of reaching Jugo-Slav Children,
with ARAECF Foodstuffs, through private hospitals and institutions of
various kinds; the above is Dr Mac Phails Hospital for Children
at Ragusa, Dalmatia.



February Morn
in the Croatian Lika
"AFTER"
one year Child Feeding



February Morn
in the Croatian Lika
"BEFORE"
Child Feeding

OUR THANKS TO THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

To the present Government, under Mr. Vesnitch, is due the existing agreement whereby a complete accord has been reached and whereby it has been made possible to start a fourth child feeding programme during the months of June, July and August, which will be on a more efficient basis and promises to build up a constructive and permanent system of child feeding in the SHS which it is hoped will endure long after the final departure of the ARAECF.



List of membres of the ARAECF in the Kingdom SHS

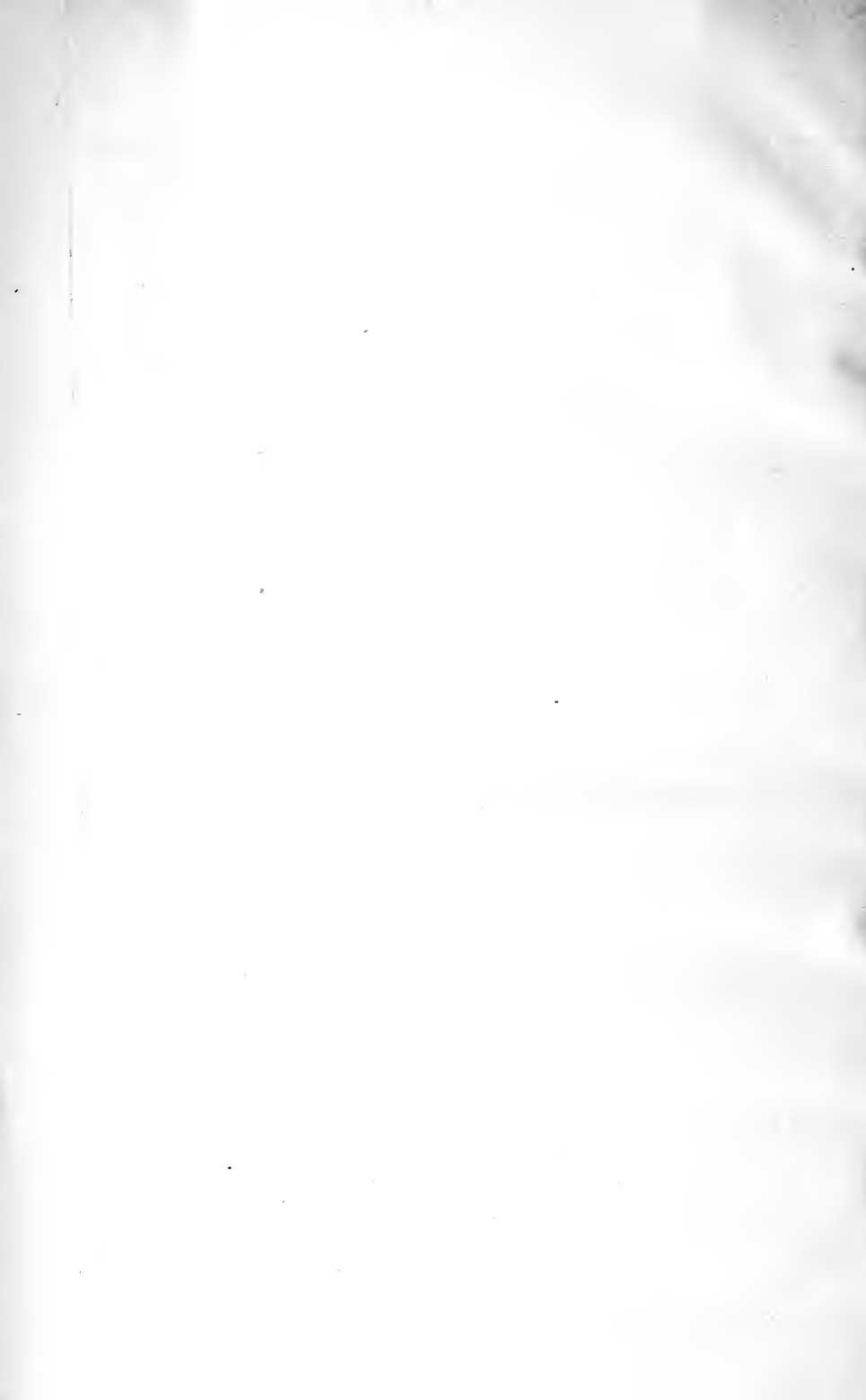
Mr. PHILIP H. CARROLL, Chief of Mission.

Dr. RUTHERFORD B IRONEs

Mr. THEODORE S. MAERKER

Mr. RUSH S. ADAMS.





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